

THE GREAT VOLCANIC ERUPTION
reproduction of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

fire nor trace of a molten stream down the slope of the mountain. We encamped early in a vast cave: during the night the stars came out, and the incandescent fire played brilliantly from their high source, down the mountain sides, over the scorified plains, and far down in the forest to ward Hilo. Early in the morning (Friday, the 5th), we left our camp, and at 7½ a. m. were on that black and smoldering stream for which we had been searching for more than three days. Almost as far as the eye could reach these regions had been flooded with seas of fusion—now, for the most part, hardened, but still smoking and crackling with heat and escaping gases.

We passed several miles up the left verge of the stream, and finding a narrow, well-sidled place, we crossed over to the right verge—our passage occupying an hour and a quarter. We now ascended rapidly along the right side of the stream, sometimes upon it and again skirting it, according to the facility of tracing our direct course. The stream was very tortuous, with simple detours and sudden zigzags, so that we saved much by cutting off bends or following the bases of the triangles described in its course.

All this day we came to no open fire. The first overflows had stiffened and solidified in contact with the atmosphere, forming a broad open pall.

Under this we made outspan the continuous stream had formed a vast duct; and in this subterranean product it now flows like oil, at the depth of from twenty to one hundred feet, unexposed to the stiffening action of the air.

At night we slept on the higher regions of the mountain, beyond the line of vegetation, with the slag for our pillow, the heavens for our canopy, the stars for our watch-fires, and Israel's Shepherd for our guardian.

We were attracted early on Saturday morning, climbing over the scoriaceous hills, cones, ridges, and slopes of hot and smoking debris and scoria, scattered wild and wide over those Plutonic regions. We soon came to a line of jagged cones with open orifices of from twenty to one hundred feet in diameter, standing over the molten river, and furnishing vents for its steam and gases.

We approached the vents with awe, and, looking down their fiery throats, we heard the infernal surges and saw the mad rushings of the great molten stream, fusing to a white heat. The angle of descent was from 3° to 25°, and we judged the velocity to be forty miles an hour.

The maddening stream seemed to be hurrying on, as if on swift currents from the Eternal to exult in wealth and desolation in the realms below. Afterward and onward we went—climbing ridge after ridge, parched with thirst, panting in a rare atmosphere, blinded by smoke, almost scathed by heat and exhaled by sulphurous gases.

All the rest of the way we saw frequent openings into the fiery canal, upon whose arched ceiling we walked for miles, with the fearful stream rushing madly beneath our feet. At 1 p. m. we found ourselves at the terminal crater and standing on its crazy and smoking crest.

This was the high fountain of eruption—the great chalice where the fire drew immeasurable depths into those fearful realms where man's eye never penetrated, and where he cannot look and live. For nearly five days we had struggled to gain this point; and now we were here—specks, atoms in creation—obscured by smoke, startled by infernal hissings, confounded, stunned, annihilated, amid these wild wonders, these awful displays of power which had scattered such a tempest of fiery hail and raised such a raging sea of molten rocks on these everlasting hills. The grandeur, the sublimity, the terror of the scene were unutterable. A vast chasm had opened horizontally on the top of the mountain and along this yawning fissure the stream of incandescent fire and burning lava came, about one hundred feet high, rushing through this larger diameter, and throwing up dense columns of blue and white smoke, which covered the mountain's summit, rolled in fleecy masses down its sides and spread out like the wings of chaos over unmeasured regions. Still no fire could be seen in the fountain—crater. We could feel it everywhere, and we could see and hear its escaping gases; but the throats of the cones were clogged with hot, crimson sands, pumice and ashes, with lava, crystals, &c., for the escape of steam. The fount had long since been choked in a lateral, subterranean duct, several hundred feet below the rim of the Crater, and in this covered way it flows off until it makes its appearance, as described, some two miles down the side of the mountain.

After a satisfactory survey of the terminal Crater, and of the vast founts of ignition on the summit of the mountain, we descended a few miles down the eastern slope and took our lodgings among the rocks, without wood and with only a few spoonfuls of water.

We had a good breakfast and reached Kilauea at half past eight on Friday morning, and having a quart in our canteen, this was our last allowance till 9 a. m., on Monday. We were reduced to a single spoonful of food, (six of us), and this only at our meals.

In this high and rocky nest we spent the Sabbath, having a full view of the fire from the high furnace above to the terminus of the stream nearly at its base, like a fiery serpent through the forest and jungle far below.

On Monday we descended early, and laid our course for old Kilauea. At noon we were befogged, lost our way, and encamped at 4 o'clock on Tuesday we retraced our track and reached Kilauea. On Wednesday we explored, took measurements, collected specimens, &c., and on Thursday reached home, having been absent ten days.

Oct. 23.—It is now seventy-three days since the great mountain eruption commenced, and still its vigor is not abated. Had we found the incandescent stream flowing into the sea on our return from the mount, we had not been disappointed. Nothing but the great distance, the tortuous course of the stream, and the many obstructions in the route, could have prevented it from reaching the sea in one week. Down the side of the mountain proper, say twenty-five miles, it flows with terrible swiftness. At the base of the mountain it flows over a plain of volcanic sand, cooled and solidified, to the ocean in a temperate, and presenting a foaming surface of hills, valleys, cones, pits, ridges, gorges, caverns, &c., of some ten miles broad. Here the molten stream struggles, expanding, contracting, dividing, struggling to overcome obstructions, filling up vast basins, &c., and thus passing sluggishly on to its third stage. This is that broad and dense forest already spoken of, extending from the plains at the base of the mountain to within a few miles of the shores of Hilo. Here the fiery stream has found its greatest obstructions.

Through this forest the slope is very gradual, say 30°; while, in addition to hills, ridges, gorges, basins, &c., it meets huge banks of volcanic trees, and dense swamps of mud, pools of water and wet jungles, which act as a prompt damper. Here, also, it finds a deep soil which it must convert into ashes and igneous matter. Often, therefore, it does not progress an eighth of a mile a day in the woods, and thus our town has been more than once saved from devouring fire. In 1852 an igneous river approached within ten miles of us. That caused much solicitude, but this more, as the amount disgorged is greater, and the stream heads more directly for our town and harbor. One week brought the fearful stream from the mountain summit into the woods or half way to the shore.

In this forest it has been incessantly at work for sixty-six days and yet the petrifying head of this Molten serpent emerges from the lower skirts of the jungle. We therefore begin to feel that the threatened ruin may be averted, and that the igneous current may spend its force in the forest, and thus open a future highway to the mountains.

Should the stream continue to flow for a few days more, I propose to make a second exploration—not as the first, to the high terminal fountain, but to the terminus, or end of the stream, as it eats its sullen way in the jungle, revealed only by its clouds of smoke by day and its baleful fire by night. This can be done only by cutting through the cutaneous forest step by step, until we meet the fiery dragon on his own hidden pathway. Many a time have I thus approached an incandescent stream and dipped up its glowing lava.

The foregoing is a glance at the facts connected with our present eruption, and our rapid tour to the mountain. Taking into account the duration of the flow, the length and breadth of the stream, and the amount of igneous matter disgorged—to say nothing of its present approach to our town,

By the arrival of the bark Rainbow we have advice from Buenos Ayres to the 30th of October.

The British Pocket, in its summary of the news for the fortnight ending the 27th of October, says: "There are things to be noted in the reports, which exceed the limits of credibility, and the announcement of another rebellion in the very suburbs of the Capital, may fairly be regarded as such; yet true it is, and of verity, that Buenos, Flores, Luján, and San Nicolás, to public report, must be of the other military chiefs that guard in the city, and in December, 1852, a once more in the field with the banner of sedition unfurled."

The notices of the movements hitherto published are extremely vague, and consequently unsatisfactory.

Buenos must have left the city on 1st September, and on the following morning he was seen at Matanzas, where he appeared to have received a cold reception, and as he was not accompanied by only some fifteen unarmed men, the wonder is that they were not all apprehended and delivered up to the authorities.

At mid-day on Wednesday, Col. Cosses started in pursuit, and reached the estancia, where he had been, about 6 o'clock in the evening, but he had then disappeared, and was supposed to have gone to a camp of Euzenaris, for the purpose of joining with Píez.

From this point we hear little more of Buenos, till the *Tribuna* of this morning states that he is still in flight, and that he is now being pursued by fugitives that have been dispatched by Major Val.

In addition to these, it appears that he was seen somewhere to the North; and rumor says, Luján, about the Tuyu, and Pedro Rosas y Belgrano at the Salado. Such are the meager details of this unfortunate chief.

Meanwhile, the Division of Col. Echegaray, intended as a reinforcement for the southern frontier, revolted after crossing the Salado, and some 200 dispersed, leaving him with a skeleton force of 58 veterans; in consequence, his march has been considerably retarded, and we understand he is now acting in concert with Píez.

Our next fear is that the news of these ongoing may encourage the Indians to still more daring inroads; and it is truly melancholy to see any part of the public force engaged in this fraternal struggle at a moment when they are so much needed to repel the invader.

Down to the hour of going to press, we have no further reliable information to communicate.

Alluding to the arrival of Col. Olivieri, *The Packet* says: "The gallant Colonel of the Valient Legion disembarked on Sunday forenoon. His presence—a fact which might excite a thrilling sensation, in which admiration, gratitude and sympathy are mingled."

During the rebellion and siege of 1852-53, Col. Olivieri, with a motley crew of true valor, and the patriots and disinterested inspired in chivalrous motives by a sense of justice and a love of liberty, rendered services to the cause of Buenos Ayres that can never be forgotten or requited. Of these we have not only the proof and record in the distinctive appellation appropriated to his division of the Valient Legion, but also the personal gallantry and daring of their leader and friend.

During an absence of two years, Col. Olivieri has experienced strange vicissitudes of fortune. Scarcely has he trod the soil of fair Italy, when he has rounded his embraces on the bosom of his native land, and he has been hailed as a Roman conqueror. The champion of liberty on the banks of the Plate was now a federal captive, the victim of a grim and relentless tyranny on the banks of the clasie Tiber! But we shall not dwell on this dark episode of his career, but rather allude to the noble and thorough grasp the active intelligence of powerful friends.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.
SERRENDER TO MURDERERS.
FROM THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

By the politeness of an officer of the United States army, who has just returned from Fort Laramie, we have been placed in the possession of some facts, which, at that quarter, several weeks later than anything which has yet been received.

Gen. Harney, who as our readers have been already advised, is now at Fort Pierre previous to his departure from Fort Laramie, made a demand upon the Sioux of the Plate for the surrender of the murderers of the mail party, and the party who were all accomplices in the murder of Lieut. Grattan and his command; but that, as preliminarily to any condition of peace, he must have delivered to him those Indians who had committed the murder above alluded to, as a condition to the surrender of the murderers.

After his departure from Fort Laramie, the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighborhood of the fort, and asked leave to camp there. This was granted them, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mail party came to the fort dressed in full war costume, painted for their death song, and gave them themselves up, to use their own expressive language, "I knew their hearts were bad, and I will avenge the crime." They were the Indians Long Chin, the two brothers of the Bear, or Maticowaw, who was killed in the affair with Lieut. Grattan, and Spotted Tail, a noted brave. At the same time, also, Red Plume and Spotted Bird came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostages for the peace of the tribe, and they were all accompanied by their wives and children, and placed under guard. Afterward they were all brought down to Fort Laramie, where they were the charge of Brevet Major Johnson of the sixth infantry, and an escort of twenty men. Accompanying these were Lieut. W. D. Smith and Lieut. Gordon, the latter of whom came only as far as Fort Col.

The general disposition of the Sioux of the North Plate seems to incline to peace, and their action in this affair certainly evinces such a feeling. They would have sent in all five of the murderers, but one of them had to be removed, while the other has fled to the village.

In regard to the person who killed Gibson, they have already sent our runners to bring him in and he may be expected to be delivered up.

The Sioux of the North Plate are, however, more treacherous than the Indians of the South, and the war will have to be renewed in the Spring. The troops in that quarter have for the present gone into winter quarters. The men are doing well, but the horses are suffering a great deal, and dying very fast.

The position of the United States troops, as at present, is as follows: The 2d and 3d companies of the 6th infantry, and the 1st company of the 5th infantry, are at Fort Laramie; the 2d company of the 5th infantry, and the 1st company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Pierre; the 3d company of the 5th infantry, and the 2d company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Union; the 1st company of the 5th infantry, and the 3d company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Totten; the 2d company of the 5th infantry, and the 1st company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Snelling; the 3d company of the 5th infantry, and the 2d company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Stevens; the 1st company of the 5th infantry, and the 3d company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Sumner; the 2d company of the 5th infantry, and the 1st company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Tilden; the 3d company of the 5th infantry, and the 2d company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Tule; the 1st company of the 5th infantry, and the 3d company of the 6th infantry, are at Fort Tully; 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MEETING OF DROVERS

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A meeting of dealers in cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Mr. CHAS. WATKINS, of the firm of Van Brunt and Watkins, occupied the chair, and Mr. W. E. MILLER acted as Secretary.

The President read the call for the meeting, the alleged object of which was to abolish the order of cattle brokers, to patrolize the fires of railroads that will adopt a uniform and reduced tariff of rates for next year and to select an organ that will impartially report the sales of cattle, sheep, and hogs. The speaker made no comment on the practice of the railroads looking to the city, complaining that they impose a most grievous scale of prices without any uniformity, and provide the most inferior accommodations for those having charge of stock in transit. While cattle dealers remain silent on this subject, the speaker contended that the city and its citizens will abate their claims or furnish the desired facilities. If a united and decided stand is taken by those interested it is believed that the various railroads will consent to reduce their rates.

Mr. A. C. BRYANT, a member of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Chamber, laid on the floor of the Chamber a resolution, Columbus, Ohio, read a report which set forth the great losses and inconveniences to which these trading stock to the market are subjected, not only by the present high rates, but also by the frequent changes made in rates. Dealers are frequently compelled to purchase stock at a loss, and it is not known that they are vitally important so as to buy accordingly. Freightage had been lately raised to a high figure than is warranted by the expense involved. The report went on to suggest that a committee be appointed to confer with the different lines of railroad leading to the West, with a view of securing upon more equitable and permanent rates. The cattle-brokers were pronounced a suspicious class, and the business of New-York called on to return to cash purchases, consequently to direct transactions with drovers, thus throwing the "middlemen" overboard. An important resolution was passed, to the effect of dividing the dealers' profits with the butchers. The report, with accompanying resolutions in substance as above stated, was subsequently adopted.

Mr. JAMES McBRIDE of Mansfield, Ohio, was called on by the Chairman to express his views, and commenced with a rapid review of the Bible history, which he estimated at about half of the old Patriarchs and which were either drovers or butchers. He had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies. Mr. McBride said that he had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies. Mr. McBride said that he had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies.

Mr. A. C. BRYANT gave some account of his transactions as a dealer, and stated that prices of cattle, swine, &c., as far as the Bible history, which he estimated at about half of the old Patriarchs and which were either drovers or butchers. He had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies. Mr. McBride said that he had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FERRIES.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. CURRY chairman, met yesterday afternoon in the council-chamber of the Board for the purpose of considering the matter as to the removal of the present terminus of the Ferry from Twenty-third street to the West, or, as far as the Bible history, which he estimated at about half of the old Patriarchs and which were either drovers or butchers. He had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies. Mr. McBride said that he had seen a great many cattle and swine to this market, and in common with others had felt the exactions of the large railroad monopolies.

The petitioners for the change state that there is now a good road from Greenpoint running directly to Calvary Cemetery, and they beg of the Common Council to consider the proposition of the Ferry to make the change of terminus as indicated, on account of the shortness of the days during the Winter season and the impossibility of navigating the Creek after dark, the bridge necessary to be passed and the frequent delays occasioned by the boats of the Ferry, which the Board of Commissioners are now considering.

Mr. G. L. KNAPP, one of the principal owners of the ferry, stated that the company purchased the lease of the present ferry two years and a half since from the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The lease of said ferry had nine years to run from the date of the purchase, and about six years of the time is now unexpired. The ferry was intended particularly for the accommodation of funerals, and from the little travel otherwise the company had sustained considerable loss. It was an error that the company had made or was making money out of the ferry. They were purchasing the ferry and had sunk about \$30,000 in improvements. The cut-rent in time in reaching their present terminus and the terminus proposed would be about two hours. In consequence of the obstructions in Newtown Creek during the Winter season the boats frequently get aground, and on several occasions boats having human possessions on board had remained out all night.

Mr. KNAPP then, also, urged the change. He said that there was no opposition to it from the residents of Greenpoint, and further more a plank-road had been laid from the village to the Common Council, which would greatly facilitate the passage of funeral corteges to and from this city.

Mr. T. J. GLOVER, on behalf of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, stated that they only assented to the matter but hoped the change would be made. He said that the Trustees and the Ferry Company's covenant to run the ferry to the terminus proposed, and the prevailing route should be changed to the terminus, so as not to endanger the residents of Greenpoint.

PATRICK DOLAN, one of the Trustees, stated that the last year they had the ferry, previous to disposing of it, the cost of running the boat and the other expenditures exceeded their receipts by about \$11,000.

A man connected with the ferry said that their receipts were about \$20 per day.

Mr. KNAPP said he would be pleased to have the Common Council sit and examine their books, and take a look at the ferry.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that if they had received any free tickets they might before this have valued the ferry.

Mr. KNAPP said that "them that been given to those in the City Hall" (the Trustees) and members of the Common Council and all that had been given to say was that they were "Members of the Common Council."

The CHAIRMAN said that on one occasion only had he availed himself of the privilege.

After some further remarks the Committee determined to adjourn the ferry before reporting upon the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. REED Chairman, held an adjourned meeting yesterday noon, to hear further remarks from the citizens of Yorkville and persons residing on the upper part of Third Avenue, relative to abuses they had sustained and were constantly obliged to put with from the Harlem and Third Avenue Railroad Company. Mr. FANSHAW and several other gentlemen stated their experiences and grievances; but nothing new was elicited, the arguments being of the same tenor as those presented at previous meetings, and already published in the Times.

The Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

MONUMENT TO GEN. WORTH.

The Councilmen Committee having this subject in charge met yesterday afternoon in the Library Room of the City Hall. The matters under consideration in regard to bids for the work were such that it was not deemed advisable to have their proceedings made public, and accordingly reporters were not admitted. It was that the Committee will illustrate the mode by which contracts are obtained by showing up the various methods in use in the city and in other cities in general. Another meeting will be held on Friday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. Wm. H. NELSON, President, in the chair.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward relative to the leasing of the Bowery, and the procuring of a new site for building for No. 26 in said ward, which will be removed in consequence of the widening of the street, was read.

Fourteenth Ward, nominating Henry P. West as True-

Fourteenth Ward, nominating Henry P. West as Trustee, was referred to Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Reports from the Inspectors of the Seventh and Eleventh Wards were presented to the Schools of these wards, were ordered on file.

A petition from a large number of the female teachers, asking for the Monday before Christmas and the day after New-Year for release from school duties, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The City Street Superintendent submitted his report of the results of his survey and other matters, which was ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Warning and Ventilation relative to Ward School No. 18, was recommended to the Committee on Education.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of paying sundry bills for expenses was presented and elicited considerable debate—the editions item being:—*Gillespie & Carlisle for coach hire for the Committee on Libs says \$15.63.*

Messrs. WEBB, TAFFAN and GREEN were in favor of saying the bill has been paid.

Messrs. H. H. GREEN, TOWNSEND and SHANNON were opposed.

On motion the item for carriage hire was stricken from the bill was passed.

Mr. TAFFAN, Commissioner from the Fifth Ward, offered a resolution to appropriate \$9,000 for new property for the Fifth Ward. The resolution was not adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, relative to organizing a new colored school in the Twelfth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the payment of sundry bills for repairs and furniture for Ward School No. 2, in Henry street, was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the person of Geo. T. Trimble, the first President of the late Public School Association, be invited to the annual meeting of the Board, and that the President be authorized to pay the same in such place in the hall of this Board or in the hall of the Normal School, as will best suit the interests of the public.

Mr. JOHN GREEN of the Twelfth Ward at this time obtained the floor, and stated that he had heard rumors out of doors relative to the manner in which the Trustees of the Normal Department was conducted, and trustees of the Normal Special Committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. DAVENPORT rose and hoped the gentleman from the Twelfth would state all he knew about this matter.

Messrs. NELSON, GREEN, PHILLIPS and others hoped the committee would go on.

On motion, the subject was laid on the table, when the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the office in Worth street. The Hon. Gulian C. Vorpnaek in the chair, and Messrs. Carrigan, Kelly, Curran, Crabtree, Kennedy, McHenry, McGuire and Purdy present.

Report of the Immigration Commission, received that during the past two weeks there arrived at that depot 3,427 passengers liable to bond, and 121 not liable. Their aggregate cash means amounted to \$80,902 19.

It was resolved to give the inmates of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the usual Christmas treat of poultry, pie, &c., and Capt. Crabtree was deputed to provide and distribute the same.

Mr. KENNEDY reported that the ship Emerald, after receiving due notice, passed the Castle Garden depot without landing any passengers. He proceeded to her berth on the East River. The Board ordered that legal agents be taken against the captain and owners.

Mr. KENNEDY reported ninety-one emigrant ships at sea from European ports, with emigrants for New-York, with an average of two hundred passengers on board.

The following is a summary of the weekly statements of the affairs of the Commission:

Number of emigrants arrived Dec. 12, 1855.....	127,365	1841.
Number of emigrants arrived since Dec. 19, 1855.....	2,098	
Total.....	129,463	
To same date is 1854.....	33,919	
Inmates in institution at Ward's Island.....	776	1841.
Inmates in Marine Hospital.....	90	25
Total.....	866	3,065
Balance 1st Bank Jan. 1, 1855.....	\$61,192 46	
Aggregate receipts Dec. 12, 1855.....	\$349,035 51	
Receipts since Dec. 19, 1855.....	1,400 34	
Station of foreign emigrants, &c.....	3,213	\$55,519 16
Total.....	\$414,021 31	
Disbursements to Dec. 12, 1855.....	\$400,460 34	
Sundry expenses of Nov. 14 and 16, 1855.....	12,409 73	\$400,460 34
Overdraft in Board bank.....		\$69,035 51

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.—D. D. CONOVER, esq., President, in the chair.

Petitions.—By Mr. PRISKNEY.—Of Jacob Larrich of Essex Co. in behalf of a Petition for redress received by falling through a skylight in stockyard street in July last, while in the performance of his duty as a fireman. To Committee on Reports.

Resolutions.—By Mr. REDDER.—In favor of paying the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen \$500 each for services as Health Commissioners. To Committee of the Board.

Communications.—From the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to resolutions as to by what authority they have been permitted to sell the rights of the Corporation in the market, stating that they pay to the Corporation \$30 75 p. week each; and although the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps was having no right to erect them, they are engaged in collecting rent thereon.

Resolved, That the Corporation do not allow the sale of the streets.

Resolved, That the Corporation, submitting bids for curb and gutter, &c., in Third and Fourth avenues. To Committee on Reports.

Reports.—Of Committee on Railroads, to concur in requiring that the Eighth-street Railroad Company may their cars run over the tracks of the Corporation between the junction of Eighth avenue and Broadway. Adopted.

Committee on Roads, to concur in designating 1st January, 1856, as the day for the removal of the eight-foot street between Fifth avenue and East River. Adopted.

Committee on Fire Department, to concur in confirming the regulations of the Fire Department.

Reports in favor of obtaining ground for lot of twenty-eight acres East River, for a public market; in favor of widening Broadway from the intersection of Second street to the river; and other reports from different Committees, were received and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Resolved, That the Corporation prohibit the driving of cattle through the streets of the city leaving bare the top of the carriages for the evening; it was taken up, and a motion made to dispense with further action on the subject, and the subject was dropped.

Committee of the Whole.—The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, in which the following communications were presented and reported, and various papers were ordered to be collected.

The Board adjourned to Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society and the Thirty-third of the Female Branch, was celebrated at the corner of the Dutch Reformed Church at the evening of LA Fayette-place and Fourth street. Nearly two hundred persons were present.

The Rev. THOS. DE WITT, D. D., took the chair at 7½ o'clock.

An address, the Rev. E. F. HATFIELD offered prayer, and the Treasurer Mr. WM. WALKER, read a Report, from which it appears that the Society does a business of \$415 58, and that there is a balance in the treasury of \$147 58, after paying the expenses of last year.

The Rev. R. S. COOK read the Annual Report of the Female Branch. Amelia M. Mason, Treasurer of the Branch, reports \$1,500 as the amount of the expenses for the year past, and \$80 more as the receipts. The Report states that what the Church is to do toward the City Tract Society, also belongs to the ministers of the world's cities. They notice the progress and achievements of the Society hospitably and truthfully.

The Rev. ISAAC ORCHARD read the report of the City Tract Society—a document of eight profitable pages. Nearly 2,000,000 of tracts have been distributed; nearly religious meetings have been held, with a large attendance; 100,000 copies of Bibles and 200,000 copies of religious tracts, and 210 visited with evangelical churches. It is a painful fact that, since the population has been doubled, there has been but little increase in the number of visitors. The Society needs more for next year, and invites the public to lay up treasures for the coming year.

The Rev. JON. BEVAN followed with an address. He spoke in terms of equal reprobation of court-rooms and jury-rooms and there are Free-Love assemblies and the like. Metropolitan depravity was not lessened by the presence of the great multitude of the spirit of spiritual Diogenes. He thought that those who were on the side of religion should unite the aggressiveness and the conflict labor of these workers of civil, and was particularly severe on the wily-waspy advocates of Christianity. He likened the workings of the City Tract Society to Jacob's dream of angels ascending and descending to earth, and said that a young man found in a theater a handful of the Tract Society entitled "Where will you go when you die?" This troubled him all the evening, and he said that when he went home he felt as if he were sitting on fire. In the City Tract Society, to Jacob was sent a vision of the future of the world, and the fruit of life was plucked from the tree of Heaven.

Hymn No. 116 was then sung, with special reference to a collection which was taken up. The following is the first stanza:

Ye brethren! which I now enjoy
Lament for Christ and souls away;
For if we seek to save our own,
My Lord will soon sail in his loss!"

Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. JON. THOMAS and the Rev. JON. BEVAN, and the service closed with the benediction by the President.

A. BELL, President of the Convention, occupied the chair. After the minutes of the Second Session were read and approved, the following resolutions were adopted:

chair. After the minutes of the Convention, read, the Committee on Rules reported, and regulations for the government of the Convention. The Business Committee brought ample and resolutions, but at 10 o'clock it was put to the meeting. The preliminary Convention is now over, and the delegates expressed great satisfaction at the prospect right into the business of the Convention.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the City Hall. The Mayor, stating that he had received the amounts from the different Justices for the Probationary law:

From Justice Blatchly, Sept. 8,	100
From Justice Blatchly, Sept. 17,	100
From Justice Smith, Oct. 3,	100
From Justice Smith, Oct. 10,	100
From Justice Smith, Oct. 17,	100
From Justice Smith, Oct. 24,	100
From Justice Smith, Oct. 31,	100
From Justice Blatchly, Nov. 1,	100
Total,	700

A communication was received from the County Judge clerk, asking the Board to accept of a plan for reformation in the support of the poor submitted to the Legislature. The act passed supplies for the County Institutions, and the consideration was laid over for one week.

The Board shortly after adjourned to Thursday.

FIRE.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a fire covered in the large building No. 110, 1 East Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Clark as a furniture manufactory. The doubt, originated on the fifth floor, above stove, and must have been burning hours before being discovered. The promptly given, and the firemen, who were on the ground, succeeded in a short time to extinguish the flames. The fire was found, when the burst open, to have burst its way through the floor, and was falling upon the furniture on the fourth story. The principal damage done was to the fourth story, the heat and steam destroy quantity of finished furniture that was ready for shipping to California to-day. Irving & Clark estimate their loss at about \$2,000, and Keystone Insurance Co. at \$3,000. The buildings are owned by Charles and are damaged to the amount of about \$2,000 in the Hamilton; \$2,000 in the Clark & Mechanics of Philadelphia, as the Park Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY STREET.
About 21 o'clock yesterday afternoon a covered in a room on the fourth floor of a house, rear of No. 94 Attorney street. The Thirteenth Ward were early on the with the assistance of several citizens extinguishing the flames. Upon an examination of the premises by the Fire Marshal, he found it was occasioned by the carelessness of the room one Eliza Petersen, in leaving a piece of lighted charcoal upon the hearth near the furnace lighted the flooring extended to the beams. The woman was at the time the fire occurred. It appeared that had not been properly headed off in front place where the fire originated. Damage covered by insurance.

FALSE ALARM.
The alarm in the Fifth District last night was false. The firemen turned out in response to the alarm, but could find no fire.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
Last evening there was an alarm of fire in the District, occasioned by a small children with a fire to a bag of combustibles hanging in the of a house in Adelphi street. The damage slight.

A fire also occurred last evening in the of Gilligan & Thomas, No. 191 Fulton street, caused by the turning of the gas-light window. The flames were extinguished by the District Police. Damage about \$300.

CONCERT'S PAST AND TO COME.
The second morning concert of Messrs. Bergmann was, as the first, a brilliant success. Mason distinguished himself by his pure performance on the piano, giving evidence of European training. We presume the great pleasure of an American is now acquainted was excellent.

Miss BRAINERD.—Who that goes to oratorio concerts has not heard of Miss the young lady from Connecticut, and of New-York, with so pure a voice and so many. Many have heard her once, but always for of others. To-night, at Nibbs's, she will give a lyrical band—or, in other words, will give completely assisted by Messrs. Butler, M. Aptome and Bames, as the program. The admires of much musical cleverness, with combined, are advertised of the fact.

—GOTTSCALK.—Long before Gottschalk to his native land, we heard of the American ranked along with the great pianists. When he did come, everything was existing was found wanting in his performance. He was magnificent. To-night, after an interval of several years, a concert at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grosvenor with a bouquet of novelties, including a piano forte arrangement.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING
day, Dec. 19.—Match, \$200; mile heats in five to wagnon.

H. Woodruff named Bay Mare by Trustee.
H. Starnes named Gray Colt.

The trotting over this track was of a grave little satisfaction to those who gave gray colts was the favorite, and got distance first heat much to the surprise of his owner, large amount of money on him. Both horses from New Jersey.

RUNNING MATCH AT FOREHAM, N. Y.
Dec. 17, 1885.—Match, \$200, quarter-mile heats.

W. Cooper named Bay Mare by Trustee.
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A NOVEL RACE.—On Monday afternoon road at Foreham was the scene of an race between two nags, b. g. White and b. mare to Mr. Cooper. The match was for \$500 won by the horse with ease.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING
\$1000.—Match, \$200, mile heats.

Owner named to F. Tracy.
T. Underhill named G. M. Starnes.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY AND ITS RESULT.
time during the past Summer Oliver W. W. a class named George, who lived in Vermont to Massachusetts and got a document with all the pomp and circumstance of law, to deed over to him the right and title of his wife for the sum of one dollar. The returned to the land of couples, all pleased by the happy result, but the old fellow, who subsequently learned "the wife of his by having Case sentenced three years to Prison for adultery. The couple Lucy, who the new arrangement thus summarily showed a deal of womanly spirit and much she would not live with "that old fellow," through the papers came to kill herself if he returned to her arms, and then, finding the children against her huge lord. She is now removed from the task of a public house, been sentenced to the Hartford County Jail, said she "preferred the State Prison, 60 there."

SIDE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a fire covered in the large building No. 110, 1 East Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Clark as a furniture manufactory. The doubt, originated on the fifth floor, above stove stoves, and must have been burning hours before being discovered. The promptly given, and the firemen, who were on the ground, succeeded in a short time in extinguishing the flames. The fire was found, when it burst open, to have burned its way through the roof, and was falling upon the furniture on the fourth story. The principal damage done was to the fourth story, the heat and steam destroyed quantity of finished furniture that was ready for shipping to California to-day. Irving & Clark estimate their loss at less than \$2,500, and Keystone Insurance Co. of Philadelphia insured for \$2,000 in the Hamilton; \$2,500 in the Merchants' & Mechanics' of Philadelphia; and the Park Insurance Company's.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY STREET.

About 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a room on the fourth floor of a house, near No. 94 Attorney street. The Thirteenth Ward were early on the scene with the assistance of several citizens extinguishing the flames. Upon an examination of the premises by the Fire Marshal, he found that the fire had broken out from a gas lamp in the room where Eliza Peterschen, in leaving her place filled with lighted charcoal upon the hearth extended to the furnace. The woman was taken to the hospital. It appeared that she had not been properly headed off in front place where the fire originated. Damage covered by insurance.

FALSE ALARM.

The alarm in the Fifth District last night was false. The firemen turned out in response to the alarm, but could find no fire.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Last evening there was an alarm of fire in the Second District, occasioned by some children setting fire to a bag of combustibles hanging in the rear of a house in Adelphi street. The damage slight.

A fire also occurred last evening in the office of Gilligan & Thomas, No. 191 Fulton street, caused by the turning of the gas-light window. The flames were extinguished by the District Police. Damage about \$300.

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GOTTSCHE LOWRY.—Before Gottschewski went to his native land, we heard of the American ranked along with the great pianists. When he did come, everything was as nothing was found wanting in his performance. He was magnificent. To-night, after an interval of several years, a concert at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Gray with a bouquet of novelties, including a new piano forte arrangements.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE L.I.—Trotting day, Dec. 19.—Match, \$2,600; mile heats five live to wagners.

H. Storme saddled Gray Coat..... Paid six.
W. Cooper b. s. Lady Catherine..... Time and taken.

A NOVEL RACE.—Twice after noon road at Fordham was the scene of an exciting race between two nags, b. g. White and b. mare, owned by Mr. Cooper. The match was for \$200 won by the horse with ease.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L.I.—Trotting day, Dec. 18.—\$1000; mile heats, to wagners.

Race card.—Twice after noon road at Fordham was the scene of an exciting race between two nags, b. g. White and b. mare, owned by Mr. Cooper. The match was for \$200 won by the horse with ease.

Tuesday's named p.m. Boatman..... Paid six.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE AND ITS RESULT.

time during the past summer Oliver Wolcott and a chap named Case, both living in Vermont, who subsequently received "a document" with all the pomp and circumstance of law, to decide over to Case the right and title of his wife for the sum of one dollar. The returned to the land of corks, all pleased by (unhappy intuitive feeling) who had some money thrown the papers even to kill herself if Case refused to her arms, and then, finding the to her demands, appealed for protection for children against her blood lord. She is now removed from the task of a public life, and has been sentenced to the Hartford County Jail said she "preferred the State Prison, 30 days."

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE L. I.—TROTTING day, Dec. 19.—Match, \$2,000; mile heats, five to wagn. H. Woodford named Bay Mare by Trustee. H. Stiers named Bay Mare by Trustee. Time—3:14.

The trotting over this track was of a grave little satisfaction to those who saw a gray colt was the favorite, and who saw a gray mare was the surprise of his owner, a large amount of money on him. Both from New Jersey.

RUNNING MATCH AT FORDHAM, N. Y. Dec. 17, 1885.—Match, \$500; quarter-mile heats, five to wagn. C. Hodge & G. White. W. C. par-h. h. Time—2:40.

A NOVEL RACE—On Monday afternoon at Fordham Park, a race of an extraordinary nature took place between a colt to Mr. Cooper. The match was for \$500 won by the horse with ease.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING \$1,000; mile heats, to wagn. H. Stiers named Bay Mare by Trustee. C. Hodge named Bay Mare by Trustee. Time—3:14.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE and its RESULT time during the past Summer Oliver Wolcott and a chap named Sam, all living in Vermont, who had been married for some time, with all the pomp and circumstance of law, to each other to the right and title of his wife for the sum of one dollar. The returned to the land of clocks, all pleased by (unhappy native fellow, who had some money) who subsequently regained the wife of his choice, and then, after a period of three years to Prior for adultery. The coupon Lucy, who the new arrangement thus summarily showed a deal of womanly speed and make, he would not live with that old fellow, who had been married to her, and she had been sent to the Hartford County Jail, where she preferred the State Prison, 30 there.